

OUR TERMS MAKE IT EASY TO HAVE A VICTROLA.

The instrument selected by the World's Greatest Artists.



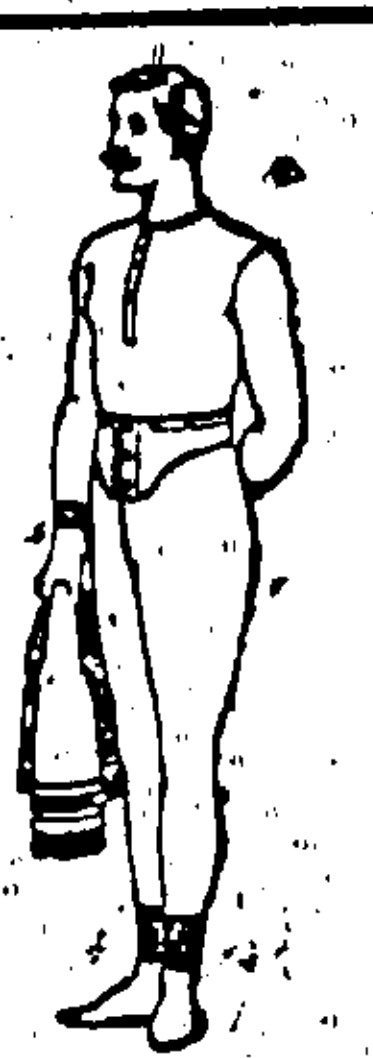
PRICES from \$49.50
20% discount for cash with order.
Exclusive Agents:

MOUTRIE'S

Underwear.

That Comfortable warm feeling is impossible unless your underwear fits you comfortably.

Our stock of well-known makes for Autumn and Winter wear is so varied that you can find just what you want in either Union Suits or separate garments.



MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

18, DES VUEX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

YALE & TOWNE HARDWARE

(YALE)

PADLOCKS, CABINET DOORS,
DOOR CLOSERS, Etc., Etc.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNDAY LINE.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILING FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 31st, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berth only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOTO KUNI KAISER and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.
For further information, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141 COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Buxby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 4,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter to
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 370.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading, Writing, Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall, and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—21 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, R.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.
MANAGERS.

SHIPBUILDING AT SHANGHAI

25 VESSELS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

There are immediate prospects of something like 25 ships being built in Shanghai in the immediate future. Contracts for all of these have not yet been signed but the contemplated activities of yards in Shanghai justify such an estimate.

Under the big American contract, the Kiangnan Dock is to build four 10,000-ton ships with the option of building a further eight at the same price for the American Government. The Old Dock is to take four standard ships in hand of 5,000 tons each, one of which has actually been started; the New Engineering Works have two boats in hand—one completing, and the other quite recently launched; they have contracts for two standard ships, and after the war are to construct four more vessels for Norwegian owners. The Nicholas Tar Engineering Works, on their part, are completing two, starting a third and expect to secure contracts for three ships of 5,000 tons each. The whole constitutes a remarkable record for Shanghai.

COST AND EXCHANGE.

It will be noticed that a fair proportion of the vessels are designed to meet the requirements created by the war and in the opinion of some of the shipping people it is unlikely that the contracts would have come here (say the *N.Y. Daily News*) had it not been for the war. The reasons for this opinion are by no means uninteresting and are found to circle round the question of exchange for the greater part, although China's inability to furnish materials for the work is no inconsiderable factor.

The average cost of vessels built in Shanghai has been estimated at £15.100 per ton, which does not include the cost of material. At the prevailing rate of exchange this would work out at £25 per ton, and even if the rate went back to 5/6 the cost would be £19.10 per ton against which ships have been built at home for so low a cost as £25 including material. The fact of a drop in exchange would not affect the cost of building in China to any appreciable extent, for £15.100 would always be £15.100 so far as China is concerned, but it would make a very real difference to the foreign buyer, who would naturally pay less for his craft, although even then the price might not be the cheapest obtainable.

One of the greatest difficulties under which shipbuilders in China labour is, of course, the absence of any home supplies suitable for the main processes of building. These have to be imported and consequently to the original cost of the materials freight has to be added, an item which is of considerable importance now, and is not at all likely to be very much less in the near future.

METALS CLOSE AT HAND.

It would, therefore, seem that if Shanghai is to rank permanently as a shipbuilding centre most of the work towards that end will have to be done in China and by the Chinese. Iron ships at present have to be made of imported material, though iron galore is to be had as near to Shanghai as Nanking. Here about 10 large fields have been opened, and it is said that the metal obtained from them is of the first quality. The output from one series is being sent all the way to Wakamatsu, but the product of the others is coming to Shanghai, where there are already two blast furnaces in operation with a capacity of 20 tons of pig iron a day. Kiangnan and Hanyang Arsenals have started to roll plates, and while there are not the facilities here for carrying out the exhaustive tests made at home, the investigations that have been made show that the plates are of a high class.

Even these small beginnings are enough to show that China can produce her own metals for shipbuilding and with proper development can roll her own plates, etc., until it must be seen that there is no reason why a ship should not be built in Shanghai entirely from Chinese material. That, of course, is looking a long way ahead, but the natural resources are here, the industrial developments necessary are not beyond the capacity of the Chinese under foreign guidance, while the work in building has been shown to be even equal to that of foreign builders especially in engine and boiler-making.

JAPAN'S WAR LOSSES IN SHIPPING.

According to investigations made by the Tokio Department of Communications, the Japanese merchant ships sunk by German submarines since the outbreak of the war number 28, aggregating 110,455 tons, while the number of vessels missing as a result of the war is 5, with a total tonnage of 17,934. The total loss of 33 vessels, aggregating 128,419 tons.

Of the crews of these vessels, four officers were killed, four injured, and 70 are missing, while the casualties among the men consist of 33 deaths and injuries to 15 men, 231 being reported missing. In the aggregate there were 37 deaths and 19 were injured, while the total number of those missing is 301.

The owners of the vessels sunk expect that the terms of peace will include indemnity for all vessels sunk by Germany, and have started investigations to determine the proper amount of indemnity they should receive for their losses. The owners expect that the indemnity will be based on the value of the vessels at the time they were sunk. It is estimated that the indemnity required will average £5,000 or £7,000 per ton, or say £50,000,000.

The Japan Chronicle says it is expected that the shipowners concerned will appoint a common body of experts to facilitate their investigations.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY IN SHANGHAI.

Attention was drawn to the growth of the American Community in Shanghai at a dinner given on November 27th, by the American Chamber of Commerce of that port to the Hon. Charles R. Crane, who has just concluded a trip which he made to China as the request of President Wilson in order to view the country from the business man's standpoint.

Mr. W. C. Sprague recalled that in 1906 the Standard Oil Co. had eight men in China, of whom four were in Shanghai; to-day there were over 200. During the past six years 150 young unmarried men had been brought from home, their contracts binding them not to marry within two years. After that, they did not wait, in a few years there would be 500 Standard Oil children alone. Mr. Sprague made an appeal for Mr. Crane to use his influence toward the establishment of an American educational institution in keeping with American ideals and interests in China. Hand-in-hand with the educational problem was the necessity of maintaining American trade in the Far East on a basis of equality with other nations. American companies could only be incorporated under different States' laws, whereas British companies could incorporate under Hongkong Ordinances and companies so incorporated were free of certain taxation. American companies organized to-day were at a disadvantage as compared with other nations in having to pay excess profits taxes under their own States laws because there was no Federal incorporation law.

Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, said that the war had brought Americans in closer touch with the Chinese and closer to their own New York and Washington. The Chinese were now ready for bigger things, were stepping forward, and looking beyond their own shores; the combination was good for the Americans, who were here looking to the larger things that were coming in a large way on the eve of China's new development. Americans were sending Chinese students to America, but they must go farther, they must bring American institutions to China.

Mr. Crane said he first visited Shanghai 38 years ago and he could find nothing now he had then seen, especially not at the dinner-table. But he had seen a strong feeling of attachment grow up between China and America, a feeling that would strengthen in the years to come.

TAKU BAR.

At a recent meeting of the Haikho Conservancy Board it was decided, in consultation with the Harbour authorities, that it would not be possible to make provision for effecting ice-breaking operations this winter owing to the unfavourable conditions still prevailing on the Bar. The *Peking and Tientsin Times* says that the flood caused about a million cubic yards of silt to drop in the Bar Channel on a width of 500 ft., notwithstanding the fact that dredging operations were prosecuted continuously throughout the year, it is improbable that more than 11 ft. of water will be found on the Bar before next spring. In such circumstances the ice-breakers could work for a few hours only each tide, or not long enough to keep the approaches to the river free of ice. The abandonment of ice-breaking for this season means the virtual closing of the port, but it is understood that the Commissioner of Customs has informed the Consular Body, that should steamers elect to visit Tientsin in these conditions and before the port is actually closed, the ice-breakers will render such assistance as may be possible, consistent with safety. It is understood, moreover, that the so-called unofficial channel, to the southward of the official channel, is more suitable for the time being than the latter, and this being so, the Customs authorities are making provisional arrangements to light it.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a Chinese to six weeks' hard labour for attempting to bribe a constable. Defendant was hawking vegetables in a prohibited area and, when arrested, offered fifty cents to the constable.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CLOTHING.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from a house in Wing Lok Street.

Inspector Grant stated that the defendants' house was situated in the block next to complainant's, and had easy access to it by means of the roof. By virtue of a search warrant, witness searched defendant's house and found the clothing. He applied for a week's remand.

Mr. Wood granted the application.

THE FUTURE OF TIENSIN.

"Progress" is the watchword of the day. We have passed through four years of destruction and waste, and with the conclusion of hostilities it behoves every civilized community to take stock of its position, and frame its plans for the future. Those that do not do so, those that are not infected with the spirit of enterprise that is now abroad, will only have themselves to blame if they find themselves out of the running in the new epoch which is about to begin. While heart-rending is proceeding in every other part of the world, it is surely time (says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*) for Tientsin to consider its future, and to prepare, as fully as possible, to play an effective part in the new world. For Tientsin, judged by its Customs revenue, is the second Port in China, its trade in 1917 exceeding in volume that of any other port in this country except Shanghai. Is it to maintain this proud position, which has been won in spite of immense natural difficulties, or is it to fall back behind Dairen (which is fast encroaching upon it), Kiaochow, Hankow and Canton? That is a question which, it seems to us, ought to be considered in all its aspects without delay.

The greatest obstacle to the development of Tientsin is the Haikho. Access to the sea is only maintained by a constant struggle against difficulties arising from the neglect of the Chihi drainage system by the Chinese Authorities, and at the present moment great difficulty is being experienced by the Commission for the Improvement of the River System of Chihi in obtaining the comparatively small sums required to enable it to carry out the works considered urgent by the experts. When it is emphasized that these works are merely preliminary to the adoption of a comprehensive scheme for the scientific treatment of the Chihi drainage system, it will we think, be generally admitted that a system which necessitates frantic appeals to a bankrupt Government, and reluctant Legations, can hardly be considered satisfactory. If the Port is to develop as it ought to develop, to cope with the increased volume of trade that will follow a cessation of hostilities, some scheme will have to be devised to enable the expenditure necessary for public works to be met with regularity, and without recourse to foreign pressure upon every occasion upon which funds are required. The projected raising of the Customs Tariff might provide a solution, if the Chinese Government were to agree to a certain percentage of the Customs revenues derived from this port being devoted to the carrying out and maintenance of Conservancy works in this Province. This, however, would have to form the subject of diplomatic negotiation, and is a question which affects thousands of square miles of territory in this part of China. There are other developments of a purely local character which also demand immediate attention.

With the completion of the Cathedral Cutting, which is to be opened at the end of this week, a considerable extension of the harbour towards the city becomes practicable. Indeed, the only serious obstacle to the extension of wharfage accommodation for sea-going steamers up river to the city itself is the international bridge. This structure is quite inadequate for the traffic it is called upon to carry daily. Moreover, the movable span is only of sufficient size to permit the passage of junks, and other small craft. One of the great needs of Tientsin, therefore, is a new bridge across the Haikho, with a movable opening of sufficient width to permit of the passage of sea-going steamers, up and down river. The congestion of shipping at the present wharves would be appreciably diminished by the provision of wharf accommodation on the Japanese, Russian, Italian and ex-Austrian Bunds above the present bridge.

Another undertaking of obvious utility would be the provision of a permanent crossing over the river from the British or ex-German Bund. We believe that a swing, or any other form of movable bridge on this section of the river would be impracticable, and that the only alternative is an under-bridge tunnel. It may be argued that the development of the Russian Concession has not yet attained proportions that warrant an undertaking of this magnitude, but we are pleading for longer views than the needs of the moment, and there can be little doubt that if Tientsin expands and develops as it ought to do during the next decade or two some permanent means of communication with the other side of the Haikho will soon come to be regarded as a necessity.

Another problem that ought to receive early attention is that of providing suitable residences, in healthy surroundings, for the Foreign community. Here the present situation in Shanghai might well be taken to heart. The International Settlement there was granted in the first instance for foreign residence and trade. Such an influx of Chinese has taken place, however, that to-day foreigners are being compelled to go further and further afield to find suitable residences. In Tientsin the same process is taking place, though the problem at the moment is less acute. Largely owing to political disturbances, more and more foreign residences are being acquired by, or erected for, Chinese in the Foreign Concessions. Rents are constantly rising, and it is becoming more and more difficult for the foreigner of moderate means to find a suitable residence. It is all very well to argue that the Chinese can afford to pay higher prices, and the landowners are fully entitled to dispose of their property to the highest bidder. This argument ignores the facts that the Concessions were intended to provide residence, in healthy surroundings, for the foreign community, that the habits and customs of the Chinese differ entirely from those of Europeans, and that in the event of serious epidemics foreigners, through no fault of their own, are exposed to quite

unnecessary risk, when compelled to reside in the midst of a teeming Chinese population. The leasing and sale of property in the ex-German Concession used to be restricted to foreigners. Whatever the future of this area may be, it is to be hoped that this rule will be reverted to, and not only that, but that in the Extra-Mural area, or the Russian Concession, one or more areas will be earmarked for foreign residents alone. A Chairman of the B.M.C. many years ago declared that the Council would not hesitate, if necessary, to undertake the provision of suitable housing accommodation for foreigners, and now that the development of the Extra-Mural area is to be carried out in a systematic manner we do not think that the problem of providing suitable housing for foreigners ought to be considered outside the scope of Municipal activities. The only alternative seems to be a large co-operative housing scheme.

Finally, we may touch briefly upon another aspect of the development of Tientsin—closer co-operation between the various foreign municipalities. We are awaiting, daily, the ratification by the Foreign Office of the new Land Regulations which will convert the three British areas into a single Municipality. Amalgamation of the various Foreign Concessions into a single International Settlement may be impracticable, but even without this there is room for much closer co-operation, and the pooling, to some extent, of Municipal expenditure. It is ridiculous and wasteful that even the small Foreign areas here should work in a water-tight compartment, when economy and efficiency could be promoted by co-operation in the provision and maintenance of certain public utilities. Among the undertakings which might well be shared by all the Foreign Municipalities are an up-to-date Isolation hospital, a Laboratory, Waterworks and Electric Generating plant, a Fire Float, and an Abattoir. Among the public services that would benefit by closer co-operation are the Fire Brigades. The present system of issuing motor-car licences and ricksha licences for each Concession is cumbersome, and wasteful. A common licence should be obtainable for all these vehicles. Co-operation makes for efficiency and economy in every direction in which actual competition does not arise. In Tientsin it would enable us to establish all kinds of undertakings and services which no Concession can afford to maintain at its own cost. It would enable the foreign communities to speak with a united voice upon all questions affecting their welfare. Would it not be practicable for the Chairman of each Foreign Municipality to form a standing Committee to deal with problems of common interest, and ensure full and continuous co-operation in every matter affecting the public welfare? We could embark then upon many enterprises which would be utterly impracticable for a single Concession to undertake. At present changes of views and co-operation between the Foreign Municipalities appear to be limited to emergencies such as Flood protection and relief, and precautionary measures against Plague. Their necessity is recognized on all sides in such contingencies. It is only a step further to recognize the benefits that would accrue to the foreign communities in this port from co-operation in the everyday problems that confront each Municipality, year in and year out. And those who take long views, who recognize the inevitability of extra-territoriality in China, and the extension of Chinese jurisdiction within the present foreign areas, can surely not be blind to the permanent advantages to be derived from making Tientsin a model of what a city in the Far East ought to be, during the intervening period.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

FUNERAL.
The funeral of the late Sapper J. S. Weir will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. on Friday, 8th instant.
The Engineer Company will attend. Officers, N.C.O.s and men of other units are invited to attend.
Dress, review order (tunic, trousers, belt, side-arms) with cap.
G. E. STEWART Capt., Adjutant. H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 6th Dec., 1918.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. C. JENKIN, C.M.

INSPECTION.
All ranks, except patrolmen for duty on that night, will parade at Central Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp on Tuesday next, December 10th, for inspection by the Hon. Mr. MacLester, Captain Superintendent of Police. Attendance by 2nd shift patrolmen is called for, but is not made compulsory.
Uniform:—Blue, caps and covers, belts and rifles. Inspectors will wear belts and swords.
Mounted Police will attend dismounted. Ambulance Platoon will carry bottles and haversacks.
Company and Platoon Commanders will attend at Headquarters Office on Monday, December 9th at 5.15 p.m. REVOLVER COURSE, 1918.
No. 5 will be detailed for instruction during the week commencing Monday, December 9th.
PIRACY EXPENSES, ETC.
The Police Reserve Accountant orders that all accounts for services rendered on or before December 15th be sent in before the close of the year.

MAID.
The Band will play at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, December 14th, at 8.30 p.m.
Practices at 6 p.m. will take place on Tuesday, December 20th, and Friday, December 27th.
FANCY DRESS DANCE.
There will be a meeting of all Committees at Headquarters Club on Monday, December 9th, at 5.45 p.m.
December 8th, 1918.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.
APPLICATION FOR HABEAS
CORPUS WRIT.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. Eldon Potter applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol to produce Kong Chai Ien, otherwise Cong Chai Ien, otherwise Cong Chai, otherwise Cong Chai Yan, before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Potter said that Kong Chai Ien had been charged with being a fugitive offender, having committed an offence at Macao and escaped from the prison there, for which he was liable to be extradited from Hongkong. The grounds for the application were set down in an affidavit by Mr. P. W. Goldring as follows:—

(a)—That his identity with the person named in the judgment of the Macao Court has not been sufficiently established.

(b)—That the judgment of the Macao Court does not disclose a conviction for an extradition crime within the definition of either the Extradition Act or the Treaty with Portugal, nor of the Macao Extradition Ordinance No. 1 of 1891.

(c)—That the warrant is bad, as it contains a different name from that disclosed in the said judgment of the Macao Court.

(d)—That the judgment of the Macao Court discloses an offence outside the jurisdiction of that Court, and the offence is, therefore, not an offence in respect of which the Hongkong Court should, or could, grant extradition.

(e)—That the whole of the extradition proceedings are bad, as they should have been brought under the local Ordinance No. 1 of 1891 and not under the Extradition Act of 1870.

(f)—That the Magistrate was wrong in refusing to give a definite ruling as to whether or not such proceedings were bad until the case for the Crown was closed, as the solicitor for the defence was embarrassed to such an extent that it was impossible to decide what evidence (if any) to call on behalf of the defendant until such ruling had been given.

Mr. Potter went on to say that he proposed to drop ground (f) as Mr. Goldring, in the Police Court, had considered that it was not a material point.

His Lordship agreed to that ground being struck out.

Mr. Potter said he wished to add another ground—that the Magistrate should have informed the prisoner that he had a right to appeal to the Supreme Court within 15 days, under Section 8 of the Macao Extradition Ordinance.

This having been agreed to, Mr. Potter said he would deal only with point (e) as he thought it was so strong that his application would be granted. He then went on to give the position of the case in regard to extradition. There was, he said, a special Macao Extradition Ordinance—No. 1 of 1891—for the surrender of criminals from this Colony to Macao, which was in existence long before the Treaty was made with Portugal for the extradition of fugitive offenders.

This Ordinance was specially passed in this Colony to deal with special cases of surrender to Macao. He (Mr. Potter) contended that the prisoner should have been dealt with under the Macao Extradition Ordinance, No. 1 of 1891, and not under the Extradition Act of 1870. The Crown, on the other hand, contended that they were entitled to proceed under the Home Extradition Act (which, of course, was valid in the Colony also) and ignore the Macao Ordinance. This, of course, left Counsel in a peculiar position, inasmuch as there were two acts of law governing extradition in the Colony. He submitted that the Macao Ordinance was the only one under which the prisoner could be surrendered for extradition to Macao. The Treaty with Portugal was signed on 17th October, 1893, for the surrender of fugitive criminals, and it was not till March 19th, 1894, that the Home Extradition Act was applied to cases of surrender to Portugal in accordance with the terms of the Treaty. The Portuguese Treaty, by Article 17, expressly reserved the right of both contracting parties to make any provisions they like for extradition of fugitive offenders. He submitted that the Ordinance had been kept on the Statute Book and the Act was put in to cover the existing provisions. In the present case there were the provisions in existence from 1891 to the present day, under the Macao Ordinance, and under those arrangements the Magistrate should have informed the applicant that he was entitled to appeal within 15 days.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE BITER BIT.
INGENIOUS TRICK FAILS.

An ingenious trick designed by a Chinese to defraud his master of \$20 was revealed at the Magistracy, yesterday.

Sergt. Field stated that the defendant was employed by Stern & Co. as an assistant. On Wednesday evening he reported to his master that a robber had entered the premises, and, after breaking open the safe, had extracted \$20 from it. The matter was reported to the Police by both the master and by the defendant who declared that he had been bound and gagged, and produced several wire gags as proof. Sergeant Field visited the shop and found that a glass pane had been removed from the window and safe broken. Careful investigation was made, and, suspicion falling on the defendant, Sergeant Field questioned him. At first the boy emphatically denied the charge, but, after a few minutes' deliberation, he admitted it.

Mr. J. R. Wood: Why did you do it?—Defendant: I was half-drunk and wanted money.

Complainant stated that defendant was previously employed in the branch office at Canton.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF
DAGGERS
SUCCESSFUL POLICE RAID.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, five Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of three dangerous-looking daggers.

One of the defendants stated that the daggers were used by his little son for the purpose of cutting fruit.

Sergeant Blackman stated that, by virtue of arms' warrant, the Police raided No. 7, Tin Po Street and searched the premises. They found three daggers underneath a mat in the first cubicle; also a packet of pepper and a quantity of papers relating to a Triad Society.

A Chinese *lukong* stated that when he entered the cubicle he noticed the defendants asleep. He woke them up, and, after discovering the daggers, marched them to the Police Station. The books found on the premises dealt with a Triad Society.

The Magistrate: How do you know they referred to a Triad Society?—Witness: I am not quite sure on the point, but I was under the impression that the written characters on the book related to such a Society being in existence.

Defendants stated that the daggers were left in the cubicle by a little boy, who is a hawker. The books were not in their cubicle, one of them being found in the pocket of another man.

Mr. Melbourne fined the first, third, fourth and fifth defendants, \$100 each, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour. The second defendant was fined \$50, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

His Lordship observed that the Treaty was subsidiary to the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter said that was exactly his point. The clear intention of the Treaty was to preserve, absolutely intact, the terms of the existing law for the surrender of prisoners, as well as any future laws.

His Lordship said that as application had been made to him to grant a rule, it seemed to him that there was sufficient ground for granting the request. He asked in what way was the prisoner detained under the provisions of the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter said that the prisoner would have been in an entirely different position. By section 6 of the Macao Extradition Ordinance 15 days would be allowed for appeal to the Supreme Court against the decision or for application to be made for a writ of Habeas Corpus. The Chief Justice might then affirm or revise the decision of the Magistrate, according to whether there was or not *prima facie* evidence as to the criminality of the man. The Chief Justice further had the right to recall the witnesses and hear fresh evidence. Such a right was of tremendous importance to the fugitive. The Crown could choose one of two modes of procedure; in fact, could choose and had chosen that mode which deprived the fugitive of the rights he had mentioned. In paragraph 3 of his judgment, Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, said: "Mr. Goldring, for the fugitive, has claimed his discharge on the submission that valid extradition proceedings between this Colony and Macao can only be brought in the case of Chinese subjects (as a matter of fact, interposed Mr. Potter, Mr. Goldring had also mentioned Portuguese subjects, but that was not important as the prisoner was a Chinese subject) under the Macao Extradition Ordinance (No. 1 of 1891), the present proceedings being wrongly brought under the Extradition Act 1870. With this submission I do not agree. Whether the local Ordinance is now in force or not, the procedure adopted by the Crown is, in my opinion, regular." His Lordship said the point was good enough for him to grant the application. When the order came up to be made absolute, two judges would sit.

CRICKET NOTES.
LAST WEEK-END CRICKET.

[CONTINUED.]

The win scored by the Civil Service team against the Craignower Club was not generally expected, for Craignower had beaten both the strong Kowloon team and the Chinese very convincingly. It was unfortunate for Craignower that Grimmett was unable to play, for he was missed both in batting and bowling. The ground just suited the bowlers; hence the comparatively low scoring which ruled throughout the game.

Wood and Bird, who opened for the Civil Service, did not find it easy to get the measure of the bowling. Omar's deliveries were very true, and the ball was keeping very low, so that both Wood and Bird deserve more credit than usual for their determined batting. Wood was out to a remarkably good one-handed catch in the outfield by Manley. After the first pair were disposed of only a plucky attempt by Hamilton prevented the Civil Service score from stopping in the seventies. The Craignower fielding was not up to the usual standard, but perhaps this was due to the greasy state of the ball.

The Craignower eleven might have won the game if they had been more steady in batting. Bird was not so difficult as his average (6 for 38) indicates. Thompson failed to get started—almost a catastrophe for his side. The end of the match found Craignower only 12 runs in arrears. It was R. E. O. Bird's match, for he was not only top-scorer for his side, but also the most successful bowler.

Craignower now shares the League honours with Kowloon. After their defeat by the Civil Service, I am not at all certain that Craignower will gain the points to-morrow unless, of course, the University men, who are so thoroughly at home on their own ground, find themselves "at sea" on the Craignower ground.

A "century" by Sergeant Hall against the University was the chief feature of a match played on Saturday between the Manchester Regiment and the University, when the soldiers made a very successful debut in the League. It was the first three-figure score compiled this year at the expense of the University, and with such finished freedom did Hall bat that he must be considered a certainty for the Services team against the Civilians on Christmas Day. The bowling seemed all alike to Hall, and he punished it very severely. Keenan's 29 was made in happy-go-lucky style.

When they went in to bat, the University eleven found the Manchester bowling even easier than their own bowling had seemed to the soldiers, with the result that they scored 131 runs for the loss of five wickets when stumps were drawn. Marley's 41 runs were made in his usual faultless style. Both Ponsoby-Fane and Choe were going strong when play ceased.

LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO NOVEMBER 20TH.)

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
Craignower	4	3	1	0	9
Kowloon	4	3	1	0	9
Civil Service	4	3	0	2	8
R. G. A.	2	1	0	1	4
University	4	0	1	3	3
Navy	4	0	1	2	2
R. E.	4	0	3	1	1
Manchester	1	0	0	1	1
C. B. C.	2	0	2	0	0

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Sergt. Hall (Manchester v. University)	109
C. P. James (Kowloon v. R.E.)	81
Cpl. Waller (R.E. v. University)	68
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.B.C.)	64
A. H. Ramjohn (University v. Navy)	53
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	53
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service)	50
E. A. Redmond (University v. R.E.)	54
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. University)	53
Sig. Hack (Navy v. University)	51
Chang Chi (C.B.C. v. C.C.C.)	51
R. A. Ponsoby-Fane (University v. R.E.)	50
Commander Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
G. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
G. E. Marley (University v. Navy)	47
K. R. MacKaskill (Kowloon v. R.E.)	45
F. G. Thompson (C.C.C. v. C.B.C.)	45
Lieut. Keenett (Navy v. Civil Service)	45
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45
A. H. Ramjohn (University v. R.G.A.)	44
R. A. Ponsoby-Fane (University v. R.G.A.)	43

Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	43
G. E. Marley (University v. Manchester)	41
A. W. Grimmett (C.C.C. v. C.B.C.)	38
Sergt. Athorne (R.G.A. v. University)	37
J. P. Robinson (Kowloon v. R.E.)	36
Gnr. Baines (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	35
R. Pastonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	34
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. University)	33
Yew Man Tsun (C.B.C. v. C.C.C.)	31
Syme Thomson (Civil Service v. Navy)	30
Lieut. Corpl. Lawrence (R.E. v. Kowloon)	30
Sergt. Keenan (Manchester v. University)	29
R. A. Ponsoby-Fane (University v. Navy)	29
R. Baza (Craignower v. Kowloon)	28
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	28
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.C.C.)	27
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. C.B.C.)	27
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Navy)	26
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	26
A. de Souza (Kowloon v. Navy)	26
G. Manley (Craignower v. Kowloon)	25
F. W. Carey (Navy v. Kowloon)	25
Corpl. Waller (R.E. v. Kowloon)	25
L. E. S. Dodge (Kowloon v. R.E.)	25

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

R. Pastonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	4 for 13
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 for 12
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. Civil Service)	5 for 22
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. C.C.C.)	6 for 36
R. E. O. Bird (Civil Service v. Chinese)	5 for 30
A. W. Grimmett (C.C.C. v. R.E.)	5 for 34
Sig. Hack (Navy v. Kowloon)	3 for 50
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	4 for 22
H. Overy (Kowloon v. Craignower)	4 for 25

CRAIGNOWER C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

This League match is to be played on Saturday at 3 p.m. on the Craignower ground. The University will be represented by:—A. H. Ramjohn (Captain), D. K. Samy, W. Gittins, K. S. Lim, S. C. Ang, M. P. Choe, T. E. Yeoh, R. A. Redmond, J. D. Wright, R. A. Ponsoby-Fane and G. E. Marley. Reserve: T. L. Chah.

MANCHESTER REGIMENT v. R.E.

The following will represent the Manchester Regiment to-morrow against the R.E.s at Happy Valley:—2nd Lieut. Cavenagh (Capt.), R. Q. M. S. Allan, Sergts. Bilson, Goodman, Hall and Keenan, Cpl. Harden, L/c. Ellaby, Ptes. Walker, Maloney and Smith. Reserves: Sergt. Canavan and Pte. Newey.

CRAIGNOWER v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent Craignower in their League match with the University to-morrow, on Craignower's ground:—R. Baza (Capt.), F. G. Thompson, T. F. Ford, A. W. Grimmett, L. E. Lammer, G. Manley, J. D. Noris, U. Omar, M. H. Abbas, W. Hall and A. Goldenberg.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The draw for the Woodhouse Cup is as follows:—

1st Round.
Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. J. W. Stewart.

2nd Round.
Mrs. H. Griffin and Miss Rodger v. Mrs. G. M. Harston and Mrs. Wakeman.
Mrs. Goodman and Mrs. Thursfield v. Mrs. Draper and Mrs. Moore v. Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. J. W. Stewart.
Mrs. Maitland and Lady Ross-Davies v. Mrs. Ritchie and Miss Wilkinson.
Mrs. Adams and Miss Gordon v. Mrs. Middleton Smith and Mrs. Redmond.
The dates for playing the rounds are as follows: 1st and 2nd rounds by Dec. 2nd; 3rd round by Jan. 4th; final round by Jan. 16th.

FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. THE NAVY.

Hongkong F.C. will be represented by the following in their League match with the Royal Navy to-morrow at 4 p.m. on the Club ground:—O. O. Hickling, F. W. Black and J. McCubbin; W. Hamilton, J. Stewart and J. D. Carriere; E. Bell, A. H. Clark, D. Riebelmann, H. McTavish and C. Jennings.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

RELIABLE QUALITIES IN

GLOVES

FOR LADIES

JAEGER'S ALL-WOOL GLOVES

White and Natural, from \$1.00 per pair

SUDE FINISH COTTON GLOVES

White and Yellow \$2.00 per pair

DENTS' KID AND SUDE GLOVES

White, Grey, Black, Tan, from \$3.00 per pair

WHITE 16-BUTT. EVENING GLOVES

\$4.50 per pair

FOR GENTLEMEN

JAEGER'S WOOL GLOVES

White, Khaki, Natural, Black, from \$1.00 per pair

NATURAL CHAMOIS LEATHER

\$2.75 per pair

DENTS' BROWN BUCKSKIN

\$6.00 per pair

" " " LINED WOOL \$6.50 per pair

MOTOR GAUNTLETS LINED WOOL \$9.50 per pair

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MOTOR SCARVES.

Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

WARM WINTER COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES.

SWEATERS, SOCKS, SLIPPERS, ETC.

EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Murate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road, WEST, HONGKONG

FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 22, 24, HUIF Street. BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Charter Road. Phone 1174. Phone 1850.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MACARONI, PASTES, STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Glutens is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
Head Office: Nos. 47 and 48, Cross Street, Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 1127.
Ryndal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China. Telephone No. 224.
Branch Factory: Wing Fung Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah".

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

YACHT "COLLEEN" Same design as "DIANA" and "DOROTHEA".
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
(3788)

ALFRESCO FETE

in aid of the funds of the
**SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT
DE PAUL.**

to be held in the Compound of the
ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,
OF

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8TH,
from 9 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

UNDER the distinguished patronage of
His Excellency the Officer Administering
the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud
Severn, C.M.G.

Admission \$1.
Each ticket of Admission is entitled to a
Souvenir if presented at the Souvenir
Parade on the Evening of the Fete only.
In the afternoon from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M.
the Grounds will be thrown open to the
Public. Admission Free—when the Children's
Stall will be opened, and tea, cakes and
Refreshments will be obtainable.

SOME FEATURES OF THE FETE

"THE STUNTS"!! "THE STUNTS"!!
"THE STUNTS"!!

GRAND CONCERT AND MAGICAL
ENTERTAINMENTS!

GRAND DISPLAY OF TOYS AT 10 CENTS
STALLS AND PICTURE GALLERY.
RAFFLES—A MOTOR CAR PRESENTED
—AMERICAN PLAN (50 NUMBERS
FREE).

SOME VALUABLE PRIZES
INCLUDING SOME ST. ANDREW'S
WAR BOND TICKETS.

ONE SMITH'S MOTOR WHEEL.
Chute, Aunt Sally, Shooting Gallery, Tea
Chairs, Conjuror, Jack in the Barrel,
Fishing Tackle, the Lucky Wheel,
Farrel Post, etc., etc.

We assist all, irrespective of Creed or
Nationality.

COME AND HELP THE POOR.
Hongkong, November 12th, 1918. (2651)

BOXING! BOXING!

CITY HALL, SATURDAY, DEC. 14TH, 1918
at 9 p.m. sharp.

UNDER the auspices of the HONGKONG
POLICE RESERVE and under the
Distinguished Patronage of His Excellency
the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., His
Excellency Major General Davies, G.O.C.,
His Honour Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.,
Chief Justice, Commodore Garner, R.N.,
Captain Edwards, R.N., His Honour Mr.
Justice Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. J. J. O'Shea,
Capt. Supt. of Police, L. D. C. Wolfe, Esq.,
First Police Magistrate.

SIX-ROUND WELTER-WEIGHT
CONTEST.
Private Finlay v. Seaman Houching
(Army) (Navy).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT
CONTEST.
Private Windelken v. Seaman Danyers
(Army) (Navy).

SIX-ROUND MIDDLE-WEIGHT
CONTEST.
Seaman Brown v. Private Morrison
(Navy) (Army).

SIX-ROUND FEATHER-WEIGHT
CONTEST.
Gunner Sainsbury v. Private Johnson
(Army) (Army).

SPECIAL FIFTEEN-ROUND CONTEST
FOR THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.
Leading Seaman Lucas v. Stoker Saunders
(Navy) (Navy).

EXTRA SPECIAL TWENTY-ROUND
CONTEST FOR THE BANTAM-
WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
OF THE COLONY.
Stoker Petty Officer Amey (Navy)
v. Stoker Neighbour (Navy).

Profits to be handed to the widowed mother
of the late SERGEANT LINFIELD,
Naval Yard Police.

REFEREE—H. J. GEDGE, Esq.

ORGANISERS:—Staff Inspector J. C.
Wildin Police Reserve, and Mr. F. C.
Jenkin, Commanding Hongkong Police
Reserve.

SEATS:—Ringside, \$5; Stalls, First five
rows, \$3; Last three rows, \$2;
Dress Circle, First two rows, \$2;
Last four rows \$1; Free \$1.

All seats reserved except those at \$1.
The Band of the Police Reserve will play.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
NO SEATS AT HALF-PRICE.

(2761)

HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at
the Power Station, the supply of
ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on
SUNDAY, the 8th DECEMBER, from 7 A.M.
to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. (2763)

FOUND.

IN Kowloon, a long-haired Black and White
DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No.
742. Owner can have same by applying at the
PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon. (2765)

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

BY kind permission of the Military
Authorities a DANCE will be held
on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7TH, at 8.30
P.M., in the Cabaret Dance Hall, Murray
Parade Ground. Tickets of admission,
including Light Refreshment, at \$3 per head,
will be obtainable at the entrance. The
Officials connected with Heather Day and
the Fair request all Ladies who assisted in
these functions to attend as their guests.
Any surplus funds after expenses are paid
will go to St. Andrew's War Charities.
Late transit and ferries will be arranged.
There will be no auctions, raffles or other
amusements.
The Refreshments will be supplied by the
Hongkong Hotel.

P. TOD,
Hon. Secretary.
(2760)

"HEATHER DAY" RAFFLE.

Winning Number.
Match box 57
"H" Cushion 75
Tea Caddy (won by
G. Edgcombe) 130
Cushion "X" 97
Canaries 17
Cushion 80
Chateaux 80

The above Article may be had by applying to
the "MATHON" Government Civil
Hospital, during Office hours, i.e. 9 a.m. to
1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (2749)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

FANCY DRESS (CALICO) BALL

CITY HALL,
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1918, 9 P.M.

TICKETS:—
Members of Police Reserve ... \$3.
Non-Members \$5.
Ladies Free

Tickets may be obtained by or through
members of the Police Reserve only.
Applications must be made in person to the
invitation Committee at Headquarters Club
on and after Tuesday, December 3rd,
between the hours of 5 and 8 P.M.
Applications by letter will not be attended
to.

Calico Fancy Dress is not compulsory.
Other Fancy Dress or Ordinary Evening
Dress may be worn. Prizes will be given,
however, only for the most original costumes
made of Calico.

The issue of Tickets will close at latest
on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10TH, but at an
earlier date if necessary. (2737)

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY NEXT.

AT

6 P.M.

(2768)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No.
43234, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for
Five Shares numbered 85189 to 85193
inclusive, all Registered in the name of
ANNA MARION HARVEY, has been LOST
or STOLEN and should this Provisional
Certificate not be produced to the Bank
before the 5th January, 1919, a new Certificate
for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid
Provisional Certificate No. 43234, will there-
after be treated by this Corporation as Null
and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. (2765)

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

WE HAVE This Day been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company
in Hongkong and are prepared to accept
Fire Risks on Buildings and Merchandise at
current rates.

HASTINGS, HODGE & Co.,
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1918. (2769)

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JAMES STEER, chronometer,
clock and nautical instrument re-
pairer, notifies his patrons that he has
removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET,
to No. 9, 1st FLOOR, STREET.

s/- JAMES STEER. (2748)

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for
Child of 4 years—Apply Box 2,
"Daily Press". (2764)

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

To the
OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the
DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and
VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended),
every Domestic Building or part of such
Building within the CENTRAL Division
of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN
Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members
of more than one family, except those within
the European Reservation or in Kowloon
South of Austin Road or those parts of a
Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or
Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMB-
WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners
during the months of December and
January.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this
Notice means that the House should be Limb-
washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room,
all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair
Liners, all Ceilings and the Undersides of
Roof in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants'
Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing walls
Limb-washed up to the level of the First Floor.
Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in
good condition, however, need not be Limb-
washed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE
OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings
in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to
avail themselves of this offer should apply in
writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th
December, 1918.

Choice among applicants will be in the
absolute discretion of the President.

The CENTRAL Division of the City lies
between Gilman Street and Peel Street on
the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly
Street on the West.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN
and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road
and a straight line drawn from the North
end through the Yaumatei service Reservoir
to the Northern Boundary of Kowloon.

D. DANBY,
Secretary.

Dated this 30th day of November, 1918. (2738)

HORSE FOR SALE

A Beautiful well trained RIDING
HORSE for Sale. For particulars
apply to—
"SUN"
Care of "Daily Press" Office. (2764)

ERECTOR

The Toy-like structural Steel a
Miniature of the

MECHANICAL WORLD

You will never grow tired of
making Erector Models because
it's the most

FASCINATING TOY

in the world.

GRACA & CO.

Dealers in Toys, Postage Stamps,
Flower and Vegetable Seeds,
&c., &c.

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
P. O. Box 620.
HONGKONG. (2848)

TO LET

GROUND TO LET.

AT WHITFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY
BAY, next to the Glass Factory,
consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for
storing Coal, &c. From January 1st, 1919.
Apply to—
KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,
248, Des Vaux Road Central. (2747)

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
Co., Ltd.,
Al zabra Buildings. (2000)

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. (26)

FOR SALE.

GREENLAND, 108, THE PEAK, Six Rooms
Grass Tennis Court, immediate
possession.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
Public Works Department. (2863)

WANTED.

HOUSE or FLAT, Furnished or
Unfurnished, Peak or Upper Levels
from January.
Apply to—
J. W. WHITE,
P.W.D. (2762)

INTIMATION

HIGH CLASS

CONFECTIONERY

CHOCOLATES

A Fine Variety of Delicious Confections

CHESNEY'S EXQUISITE

CHOCOLATES

The "BENDOLLER GIRL"

Assorted Chocolates Nuts and
Fruits with Cream.

"BENDOLLER" CHOCOLATES

"MAISIE" CHOCOLATES

"GOLDEN GATE" CHOCOLATES

PURE SUGAR

CONFECTIONERY

of the Finest Quality

BUTTER SCOTCH BALLS,
OPERA MINTS,
ASSORTED SATINES,
SPECIAL SATINETTES,
GOLDEN KISSES,
RAINBOW BALLS.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

TEL. 16. (2)

DEATHS.

McMURRAY.—At Bombay, on November
25th, 1918, AGNES HUBERT MAURICH,
beloved wife of David McMurray,
Superintendent Engineer, Indo-
China Steam Navigation Co.,
Bombay (late of Hongkong).

WEIR.—At the Government Civil Hos-
pital, yesterday morning, JOHN
WEIR, aged 42 years, of Taikoo
Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd.,
dearly beloved husband of Margaret
Gibb Robson Weir.
Funeral will pass the Monument at 5
p.m. this evening. (2767)

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 6TH, 1918.

THE PROMISE OF PEACE

IN CHINA.

After more than eighteen months' civil
war it may be said that at last peace
in China is within sight. According to
a telegram from our Peking corre-
spondent, the advice offered on the subject
to the Peking and Canton Governments
by the Allied Ministers on Monday has
already produced "excellent results."

A meeting of the Northern Tutchans and
the Cabinet, convened by the PRESIDENT,
has agreed to join with the South in
seeking a *modus vivendi*. Intimation
had been received from Canton a
week or so previously that the Mil-
itary Government was prepared to
recognise Hsu SHIH-CHANG, as Pre-
sident and enter into peace negotiations
provided that no militarists were per-
mitted to take part in the proceedings
and that the old Parliament was represented.

Such a departure from the unyielding
attitude adopted hitherto by Canton
is a welcome indication of that
conciliatoriness which, it is hoped, will
characterise the discussions at the peace
conference to be held at Shanghai, pre-
sumably under the chairmanship of Li
SHUN, the Tutchan of Kiangsu, who
has been recognised all along as
the best person to act as intermediary,
the more so as his views and sym-
pathies do not incline strongly to either
side. Following the example set by
the President, the Canton Military

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU-
YAO, the Tutchans of Kwangsi and Yun-
nan, in the shape of an undertaking to
defray their military expenses, little com-
plaint can be made by the Northern
Tutchans, inasmuch as they themselves have
drawn large sums to prosecute a war and
done precious little fighting. Certainly,
they have not earned the emoluments which
were voted them by an enfeebled Admin-
istration. In the circumstances, the Pre-
sident is entitled already to the "con-
gratulations of his countrymen. He has
laboured hard—in the Chinese way, of
course—to bring about an understanding.
That understanding is within reach, and
before long we may see China ruled from
Peking as it ought to be. It must not be
understood that the path to peace is
entirely free from obstacles and difficulty,
or even danger, but the present trend
of events justifies a greater feeling of
optimism than has been possible for more
than a year.

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU-
YAO, the Tutchans of Kwangsi and Yun-
nan, in the shape of an undertaking to
defray their military expenses, little com-
plaint can be made by the Northern
Tutchans, inasmuch as they themselves have
drawn large sums to prosecute a war and
done precious little fighting. Certainly,
they have not earned the emoluments which
were voted them by an enfeebled Admin-
istration. In the circumstances, the Pre-
sident is entitled already to the "con-
gratulations of his countrymen. He has
laboured hard—in the Chinese way, of
course—to bring about an understanding.
That understanding is within reach, and
before long we may see China ruled from
Peking as it ought to be. It must not be
understood that the path to peace is
entirely free from obstacles and difficulty,
or even danger, but the present trend
of events justifies a greater feeling of
optimism than has been possible for more
than a year.

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU-
YAO, the Tutchans of Kwangsi and Yun-
nan, in the shape of an undertaking to
defray their military expenses, little com-
plaint can be made by the Northern
Tutchans, inasmuch as they themselves have
drawn large sums to prosecute a war and
done precious little fighting. Certainly,
they have not earned the emoluments which
were voted them by an enfeebled Admin-
istration. In the circumstances, the Pre-
sident is entitled already to the "con-
gratulations of his countrymen. He has
laboured hard—in the Chinese way, of
course—to bring about an understanding.
That understanding is within reach, and
before long we may see China ruled from
Peking as it ought to be. It must not be
understood that the path to peace is
entirely free from obstacles and difficulty,
or even danger, but the present trend
of events justifies a greater feeling of
optimism than has been possible for more
than a year.

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU-
YAO, the Tutchans of Kwangsi and Yun-
nan, in the shape of an undertaking to
defray their military expenses, little com-
plaint can be made by the Northern
Tutchans, inasmuch as they themselves have
drawn large sums to prosecute a war and
done precious little fighting. Certainly,
they have not earned the emoluments which
were voted them by an enfeebled Admin-
istration. In the circumstances, the Pre-
sident is entitled already to the "con-
gratulations of his countrymen. He has
laboured hard—in the Chinese way, of
course—to bring about an understanding.
That understanding is within reach, and
before long we may see China ruled from
Peking as it ought to be. It must not be
understood that the path to peace is
entirely free from obstacles and difficulty,
or even danger, but the present trend
of events justifies a greater feeling of
optimism than has been possible for more
than a year.

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU-
YAO, the Tutchans of Kwangsi and Yun-
nan, in the shape of an undertaking to
defray their military expenses, little com-
plaint can be made by the Northern
Tutchans, inasmuch as they themselves have
drawn large sums to prosecute a war and
done precious little fighting. Certainly,
they have not earned the emoluments which
were voted them by an enfeebled Admin-
istration. In the circumstances, the Pre-
sident is entitled already to the "con-
gratulations of his countrymen. He has
laboured hard—in the Chinese way, of
course—to bring about an understanding.
That understanding is within reach, and
before long we may see China ruled from
Peking as it ought to be. It must not be
understood that the path to peace is
entirely free from obstacles and difficulty,
or even danger, but the present trend
of events justifies a greater feeling of
optimism than has been possible for more
than a year.

Government has ordered the cessation of
hostilities. These facts, together with the
pronouncement of the President that
no militarists will participate in
the conference, furnish reasonable
ground for believing that in a
short time the reunion of North and
South will be effected and that a
stable and well-ordered government will
be inaugurated. Various partisan organs
may air certain partisan views, but there
can be no doubt that a more national
sentiment is gaining possession of most
Chinese whose opinion counts for any-
thing, and that the good influences at
work—supported, as they are, by a frank
recognition of the uncomfortable facts
that this is China's last opportunity to
settle its own affairs—are operating to-
wards a settlement which may constitute
a real fundamental solution, to use the
phrase which is so commonly employed
by Chinese themselves. Obviously a con-
ference held at Shanghai will com-
mand more confidence amongst the
Southerners than one held at Peking and
liable to the interference of the dis-
gruntled Northern Tutchans. In
Shanghai, too, will be found more free
and friendly counsels from outside, if
such be needed. As to the "inducements"
offered to LUX WING-ting and TANG CHU

THE WAR.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

EX-KAISER TO BE EXTRADITED.

STRONG NATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GERMANY LIKELY

AMERICAN TROOPS ENTER TREVES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TROUBLOUS GERMANY.

MOVEMENT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

AMSTERDAM, December 3rd.

Berlin states that a nervous feeling obtains owing to an anticipated coup d'etat by the Spartacus Group, of which sinister signs are apparent. Spartacus action was probably precipitated by the Government and the Congress of Greater Berlin Soviets passing a resolution in favour of the convocation of the Constituent Assembly.

DR. SOLF'S RESIGNATION DEMANDED.

An official statement from Berlin states that the Executive Committee for Greater Berlin, in understanding with the Bavarian Executive Committee, has resolved to demand the immediate resignation of Dr. Solf and his replacement by a constant opponent of the old system and the war policy; also an assurance that Herr Erzberger will not participate in the peace negotiations.

FINANCIAL PANIC CONTINUES.

AMSTERDAM, December 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin says that the *Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung* reports that considerable financial panic is still prevailing in Berlin.

The people are continuing to withdraw from the Bank and post office deposits. Payments of rates and taxes have ceased in Greater Berlin since the revolution.

KAISER MUST NOT RETURN.

The ex-State-Secretary, Herr Dernburg, addressing a combined political demonstration at Magdeburg, declared that the members of the Dynasties must not return.

HERR EISNER HISSED.

A telegram from Munich states that during yesterday's revolutionary celebrations, welcoming the home-coming troops, some of his own partisans hissed Herr Eisner, whilst, at a subsequent concert, at which one of Herr Eisner's friends tried to speak, he was obliged to decamp. Later the crowd removed the Red Flags and stormed the Department of the Interior shouting: "Down with Eisner."

BAVARIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES.

AMSTERDAM, December 2nd.

A telegram from Berlin states that at a meeting of the delegates of the Soviets of Bavaria, the Premier, Herr Eisner, said that the old Government machinery was still working in Berlin. The Revolutionary Government had no power and the Bavarians must help themselves. Bavaria would ask at the Peace Conference that all the armies be abolished and that police troops be charged with the maintenance of law and order.

THE ARMISTICE

DEMAND FOR 1871 LEVY.

PARIS, December 3rd.

The Paris Municipal Council is unanimously in favour of recovering from Germany the 200,000,000 francs levied on Paris in 1871, with interest.

OVER 40,000 PRISONERS RETURN.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Over 40,000 British war-prisoners have arrived in England from Germany since the Armistice.

MARSHAL FOCH'S ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, December 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin states that Marshal Foch sent an ultimatum to the German Armistice delegates, demanding the handing over of the best and strongest locomotives. The ultimatum expired on December 2nd, but the result is not yet known.

A GERMAN MOAN.

The *Forwards* and other German newspapers emphasise that there is no hope of the prolongation of the Armistice, and if acceptable civil order is not established the Allies will occupy Germany.

EARLIER CABLES.

WAGGONS HANDED OVER.

PARIS, December 2nd.

Le Matin states that the Germans have handed over 150,000 wagons in accordance with the Armistice.

LATEST CABLES.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

SETTLING THE PEACE TERMS.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Inter-Allied Conference resumed at 10, Downing Street, this morning. A huge crowd again very heartily cheered the British and Allied representatives, especially Marshal Foch. Prior to the Conference, the Imperial War Cabinet met, the Premier presiding, Sir Richard Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes and other Dominion Representatives were present.

DELIBERATIONS WITHOUT A HITCH.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Inter-Allied Conference ends today and the Allied delegates leave tomorrow. It is authoritatively stated that the deliberations of the Inter-Allied Conference were carried out without a hitch and that definite and important conclusions were reached.

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION.

LONDON, December 3rd.

There was a brilliant gathering when the French Embassy gave a reception to night to M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch, who were accorded a thrilling welcome.

PROCEDURE AT PEACE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, December 2nd.

There were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm at Whitehall today on the occasion of the inter-Allied Conference at 10, Downing Street.

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK ENORMOUS CROWDS SURROUNDED MARSHAL FOCH'S MOTOR-CAR.

The crowd cheered Marshal Foch and Mr. Lloyd George and sang the "Marseillaise."

The Conference preliminarily discussed the date and procedure of the Peace Conference; also questions concerning the carrying out of the Armistice and the position of the ex-Kaiser.

Besides the French and Italian representatives, the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Wilson and Sir Maurice Hankey were present.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

OMSK GOVERNMENT ASSUMES LIABILITIES.

THE HAGUE, December 3rd.

The Russian Provisional Government at Omsk has telegraphed to the Dutch Government confirming the statement that the Provisional Government has assumed all the liabilities of the Russian Treasury. The payment of interest on loans, etc., would be made when Russia is re-united.

M. RADEK'S FORLORN HOPE.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Russian Commissary, M. Radek, has declared that the *Entente* would not be able to interfere in South Russia before the Spring. He hoped that Germany would be Russia's ally before then.

UKRAINE'S WHEAT CROPS.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A Havas message says:—The French Press discusses the question of disorder in Russia and states that the European economic equilibrium depends upon the wheat in the Ukraine.

THE ONWARD MARCH OF BOLSHIEVISM.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A Havas message says:—Nations such as the Czech-Slovaks of Poland and Rumania cannot be created with the present existence of Bolshevism. It is the duty of the *Entente* to place at the disposal of the partisans of order a military force protecting them against the army of the Bolshevists. With the *Entente* force as a nucleus a Russian Army could be created.

AMERICANS IN TREVES.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The inhabitants of Treves received the Americans with frigid silence. The streets are patrolled by the Soldiers' and Workers' Council Police with reversed rifles. The people appeared well nourished and are not suffering from want of any kind. Food supplies in the restaurants are plentiful.

BEFORE EVACUATING THE DOBRUDJA THE GERMANS COMPLETELY DESTROYED ALL THE MACHINERY AND STOLE ALL THE FOODSTUFFS.

LATER.

An American communiqué states:—Our Third Army has reached the Krawinkel-Metterich-Rievenich-Morscheid-Hirschfeldhof line.

Our troops have occupied Treves.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

ADVANCE PROCEEDING METHODICALLY.

LONDON, December 3rd.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The advance is proceeding methodically. Our cavalry entered Juliers. Our infantry reached the Aix-la-Chapelle-Eupen Line.

CALM REIGNS IN THE OCCUPIED LOCALITIES.

FRENCH RAILWAYS.

THE PARIS-LILLE SERVICE WORKING.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A Havas message says:—Beginning from today the mail train runs between Paris and Lille. Some time will be required before all North France is in working order.

WAR RISK INSURANCE DISCONTINUED.

BOARD OF TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Press Bureau states that the Board of Trade is discontinuing the issue of War Risk Insurance on cargo.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT HOME.

LONDON, December 3rd.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed Commemoration Services for the Fallen on December 29th and Thanksgiving Services for Victory on January 5th.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 3rd.

Messrs. Montagu & Co.'s report, dated November 28th, states that the market is inactive but steady in tone. Two million ounces, purchased in America and held here for months pending licences for shipment, has been consigned to China. The Shanghai exchange shows little change.

The silver market is steady.

EARLIER CABLES.

EX-KAISER TO BE EXTRADITED.

BRITISH WAR CABINET'S DECISION.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, during an interview, said that the War Cabinet, including the Overseas Representatives, had unanimously decided to press Holland for the extradition of the ex-Kaiser.

ANOTHER MONARCH TO GO?

MONTENEGRO TO UNITE WITH SERBIA.

PRAGUE, December 2nd.

The Montenegrin Skupshchina has decided to depose King Nicholas and his House, and unite Montenegro with Serbia under King Peter.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

HINDENBURG'S URGENT APPEALS.

LONDON, December 2nd.

General von Hindenburg urgently appeals to the army to remain at their posts, and promises demobilisation as early as possible, except the 1895 to 1899 classes.

GERMANY'S WAR BILL.

ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, December 2nd.

The Central Industrial Committee estimates that the German military and civil damage, during the occupation of Belgium, totals 6,058 million francs.

GT. BRITAIN AND SWEDEN.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

AMSTERDAM, December 2nd.

A message from Berlin says that Great Britain has prohibited the exportation of goods from Germany to Sweden, except raw materials. Swedish vessels already loaded in German ports have been ordered to discharge manufactured goods.

BRITISH EXPLOSIVES TRADE LTD.

BIG AMALGAMATION SANCTIONED.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The Treasury has sanctioned the amalgamation of twenty-nine British Explosive Companies into the Explosives Trade Ltd., with a capital of eighteen millions sterling. British, South African and Australian explosives and chemical companies are among those who will be amalgamated.

OBITUARY.

DRAMATIST EDMOND ROSTAND.

LONDON, December 2nd.

The death is reported of the dramatist Edmond Rostand.

PARIS, December 3rd.

A Havas message says:—Edmond Rostand, the most popular French poet and dramatist, died yesterday in Paris from double pneumonia. "Cyrano Bergerac" was produced by him when the French stage had become saturated with dreary realism of the German type.

[He was born in Marsailles in April, 1818, and was educated at the Lycée de Marsailles and the Collège Stanislas. Among other, he wrote the following plays:—"La Princesse Lointaine" and "La Samaritaine."]

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PROGRESS TOWARDS PEACE.

PEKING, December 4th.

The advice tendered by the Allied Ministers on Monday afternoon has produced excellent results, disarming some and encouraging others. The President, convened a conference of Tuchuns and of the Cabinet, which considered the Allied Note and also a telegram from the Canton Government suggesting a peace conference at Shanghai, following the 1911 precedent. The meeting agreed to join the South in conference.

In order to remove the Foreign Diplomats' suspicion, the Tuchuns have sulkily consented to return to their posts.

The formation of the Cabinet and the reduction of troops has been postponed in the meantime.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THIBET AND CHINA AT PEACE.

SHANGHAI, November 29th.

Peace has been concluded between China and Thibet.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

EFFECT OF THE ALLIED NOTE.

PEKING, December 5th.

The Peking Government, soon after receiving the Allied Note urging the cessation of internal strife, dispatched circular telegrams to the various Provinces explaining the contents of the Note, and appealing for an early conclusion of peace.

In view of the Allied warning the Tuchuns in Peking have decided to return to their own Provinces.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE AUSTRIAN CLUB FOR KILLING THE WOUNDED.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—On looking at the murderous, and fendish-looking instrument which is now being exhibited at the General Post Office, I wonder how many have noticed, or have conceived the idea, for which this awful instrument has been used.

If you observe closely the upper spikes at the chain end of the instrument, you will see that on one of the spikes, there are the remains of an exploded detonator cap (copper), which has evidently been exploded on that spike, and the contraction of copper caused by the explosion of the detonator has caused it to clasp tightly around the spike—showing, evidently, that this class of weapon was also intended to explode some highly destructive substance upon impact, if not detonators. A careful inspection will reveal, what I have stated above, and should be brought to the notice of the public. I have had the opinion of several gentlemen upon this matter, and they all say the same, and have that opinion as to its use—Yours very truly,

J. WITCHELL.

King Edward Hotel, Hongkong, 5th December, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

ONE REVENUE.

CANTON, December 5th.

In view of the greatly increased exportation of ores, the authorities have increased the revenue on that exportation by 55 per cent, as a contribution towards military expenditure. This increase is applicable both to Chinese and foreigners.

THE GAMBLING REVENUE.

A certain merchant has offered an increase of \$500,000 upon the present gambling revenue if permitted to recommence *Fan-tan* in the province. We learn that the application is to be considered by the authorities.

It is reported that the Commander in Shin-hing has proposed the prohibition of all sorts of petty gambling in Shin-hing, but he has been opposed by other leaders as the troops are paid from gambling revenue.

The Treasurer has announced that he will not allow the *Pak-kay-pui* lottery to be opened while he is in office.

CANTON'S CLAIM TO BE RECOGNIZED.

The representatives of the South China Government at Canton met with Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, on November 28th, a memorandum setting forth the claims of the Canton régime for recognition as a belligerent. The memorandum states that the Canton Republican Government controls the Chinese Navy and a standing army of 200,000. It is unable to block the ports of the Peking Government only because of the control by the Powers of the ports of entry. It asserts that the Canton authorities represent two-fifths of the Chinese population and the present authorities in Peking are usurpers.

OPENINGS FOR EX-ARMY OFFICERS.

LOCAL CO-OPERATION INVITED.

The Foreign Office, acting on behalf of the Department of Overseas Trade, wish to know what openings may be available in China for ex-Army officers, the following information being desired:

1. Name of firm requiring men.
2. Number of men required.
3. Remuneration and prospects.
4. What qualifications are necessary.
5. Steps which can be taken to place candidates.
6. Any further useful information.

It should further be stated whether or not men who are slightly incapacitated would be suitable.

His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton would be glad if firms which are likely to have openings for ex-officers would communicate with him.

THE CHARTERED BANK.

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED NEW ISSUE OF CAPITAL.

The local office of the Chartered Bank has received the following telegram from the Head office in London referring to the information recently published by us that the shareholders are entitled to subscribe to 40,000 new shares at £10 a share in the proportion of two new for every three shares held:—

"Referring to our telegram of 8th November, the Treasury raise no objection to proposed issue. Confirmatory meetings will be held on 18th December and 8th January. Proposed payments of new shares are to be made by 4 instalments of £10 each on or before 1st March, 2nd June, 1st September, and 1st December. Interest on instalments—5 per cent per annum from date of payment until 31st December next year, after which new shares will rank *pari passu* with existing shares. Fractional shares will be issued. Transfer books will be closed from 8th January to 15th January."

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

INDIAN SHIP'S GUARD FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. B. Wood, an Indian ship's guard was charged with being in unlawful possession of 90 rounds of ammunition. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the defence.

Defendant was formerly a warder in Victoria Goal, and was subsequently appointed a ship's guard. On information received, Sergeant Fallon searched his luggage and found the ammunition.

Defendant stated that the box in which the ammunition was found did not belong to him, but to the No. 1 watchman. This was denied by the No. 1 watchman in the witness-box.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$100, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

FORGERY OF ROUBLE NOTES.

CASE BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, SHANGHAI.

In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court, Shanghai, on November 29th, before His Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saumarez, and a jury, Michael Doll was charged that in the month of October, 1918, with intent to defraud, he did forge 14,784 documents purporting to be 40 rouble Treasury notes of the Russian Provisional Government, contrary to section 4 of the Forgery Act, 1913.

A second charge alleged that he did knowingly and wilfully cause and procure De Deu-fu to commit forgery by forging 14,784 documents purporting to be 40 rouble Treasury notes of the Russian Provisional Government, contrary to section 11 of the Forgery Act, 1913.

The defendant called three witnesses as to his movements on the day of his arrest and, addressing the Court on his own behalf, stated that the only explanation he could give of the whole affair was that the Chinese, Zeng, holding out the prospect of his obtaining a position, kept him not for that purpose but that he should be the innocent go-between to carry the notes which Zeng was having made between Shanghai and Siberia because, while the baggage of a Chinese would be searched, a foreigner's would not.

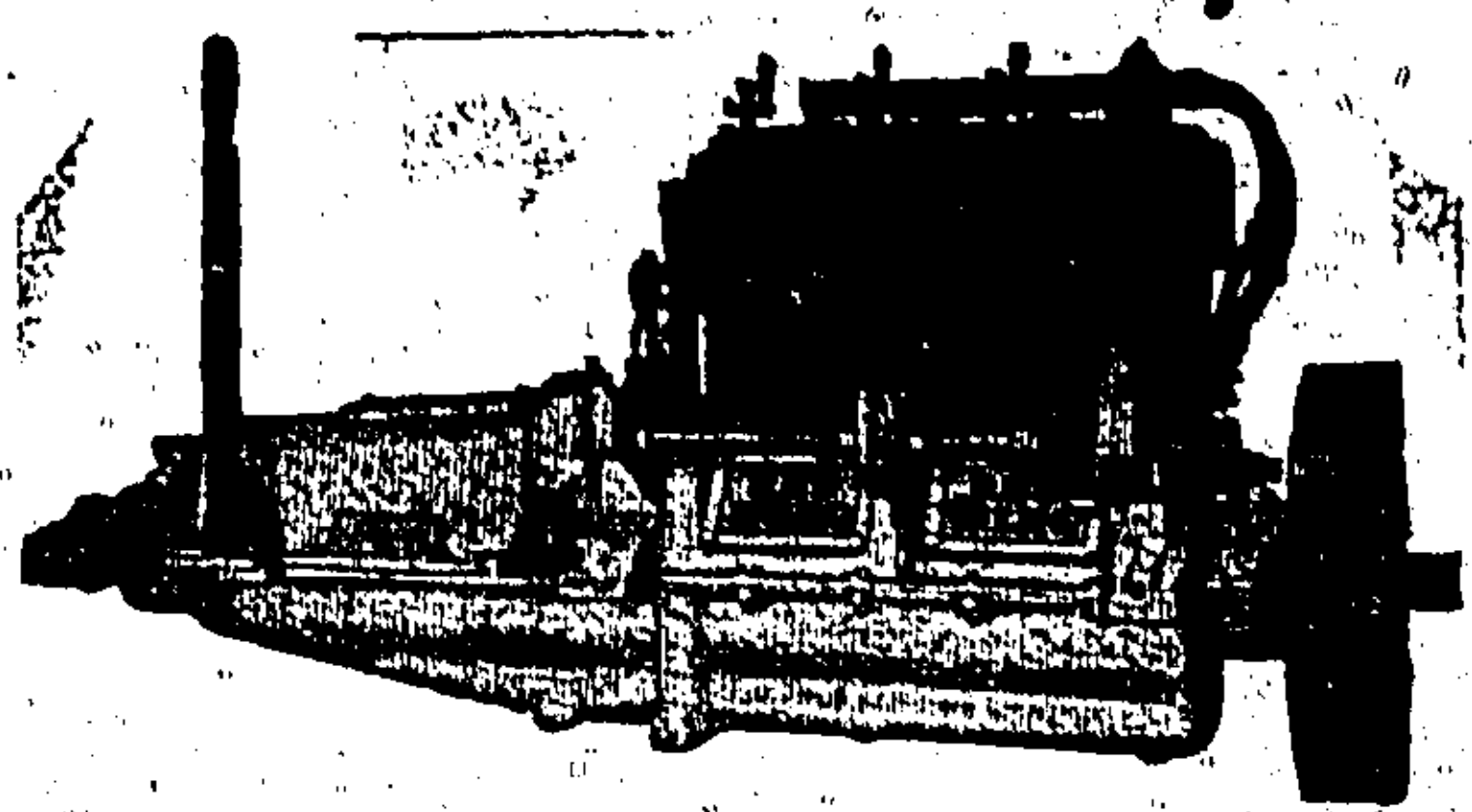
The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with the rider added that they were not convinced that the prisoner was alone, or the principal, in organizing the scheme.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Wallace stated that the jury were of opinion that the Chinese were concerned in the case.

His Lordship asked for information as to what was being done with regard to the Chinese concerned in the case, and Mr. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, replied that he was informed that the legal authorities had decided not to prosecute De Deu-fu, but were looking for the man Zeng.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that the matter should receive reconsideration, especially after what had been said before him. Steps, he thought, should be taken after what the jury had said, and he quite agreed with them.

His Lordship adjourned sentence to consider the punishment to be given under the section, and told the prisoner that any decision he made would not be in any way adverse to his interests.



The Motor that gives entire satisfaction
is the

Red Wing Carburetor
THE MOTOR WITH POWER TO SPARE

Built throughout of best material and by experienced Workmen.

Durable and Capable of standing the most severe strains.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.

For full particulars apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Machinery Dept.

HONGKONG.

[2220]



Economy.

Owing to the quality and concentration of its ingredients, **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** is very economical in use.

A few drops only are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature

Lea & Perrins

In white, across the red label on every bottle.

[2103-3]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPOSTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS**

with which is incorporated
THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
Subscription, paid in advance,
\$12 per annum. Postage
\$2 to any port of

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Hence, good health, the joy of life is diminished. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful specific on the first signs of indisposition. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish, or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample returns in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the remedy of

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helen, England.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 5/6 (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills)

[3455]

PAYING FOR THE WAR. A BOLD FINANCIAL PLAN.

[BY SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.]

To many of us the financial side of the war is a perfect nightmare. We cannot see any alternative between a continued taxation which would weigh upon us for ever and a compulsory levy upon capital which would cease such an economic crisis as the world has never seen. It is difficult to say which of the two is the more fatal to the nation. We beat Napoleon, but he left our National Debt, like his Corsican stiletto, deep in our vitals to plague us for a century. It looks as if several centuries would pass before our children would get the burden of William II. off their weary backs.

And now there comes forward an American man of affairs—Mr. A. E. Stillwell, a man of ripe experience, who has been at the head of a great transatlantic railroad, and he outlines a scheme by which all our troubles may be averted. It is at least worthy of most serious discussion, and in discussing it we should not let smaller difficulties or objections stand in the way. It is a time for new methods since the emergency is new.

Put in a nutshell, this scheme is to draw upon the resources of the future instead of the past in finding this money, and to pool the matter with all the other nations concerned.

The nations interested, including the Central Powers, would solemnly bind themselves to a peace of a hundred years, and also to boycott utterly any nation which broke the pledge. Large financial guarantees would also be required, to be held by some central authority. This is the first step in the plan, and is the most easy since it is inconceivable that any nation will be in a position to wage an expensive war for a century to come.

The second stage is that all nations concerned shall pledge themselves to reduce their military and naval expenses by three-quarters of what they were in the three average years before the war. Their taxation, however, should be kept at not less than the same average as during these years. This should give in Great Britain alone a sum of about £50,000,000 a year in excess of expenditure. This sum, together with similar sums from all other nations, is paid into a central fund, which would mount up from year to year at a rate of not less than £50 millions a year, and must, in course of time represent an enormous total. This sum could be reckoned upon and used as a security before it was actually received in its entirety, as a man can raise money on a reversionary interest.

This enormous "central security" should be a guarantee for bonds which should be issued to each nation in proportion to its expense incurred by the war. Thus, when the delegates meet, Britain claims, we will say, five thousand millions. Bonds to that face value are handed over. The British delegate then hands a thousand millions, or whatever the figure may be, to the American delegate, but receives bonds from France, Italy, Russia, or whoever owes us money. Thus, in a single sitting, the whole readjustment can be made on paper.

The British delegate now takes his bond home and lodges it at the Bank of England. Smaller notes, in tens, hundreds, and thousands, are issued on the security of that bond, and passed into circulation, all the nations concerned having agreed to accept them as face value as international currency. Interest upon debt, and finally the debt itself, is paid off in this paper, which is really money, as our present notes are money, since they are guaranteed by the credit of the whole world, and by a central sum which will furnish ample security.

This plan does not mean that Germany will escape financial retribution. Any proportion of her bonds can be demanded from her at the final readjustment. On the other hand, if she and her Allies have to pay so much into the international exchequer every year, it will be a guarantee against any aggression which would forfeit all benefit from this accumulated wealth.

Such a bold outline is the plan which seems to me to be the alternative to a very terrible future for the human race. I submit that it is entitled to our most close and sympathetic attention. It will no doubt be open to objections, but are they more weighty than the objections which apply to any alternative course? There will be talk of inflation, but so long as the central security is sufficient there is no inflation, and the currency can be issued only in proportion to the growth of that security. There will also be grave political objections to the immense reduction of armaments, but they will be the same for all nations, and the balance will be undisturbed. It will be most doubtful in cases where a large force is needed against barbarous neighbours, but the inventions of modern warfare, the aeroplane and machine-gun, give civilisation a new advantage against savages, so that large forces are no longer so needful. There are other objections which will come out in discussion, but the objectors are still always met by the urgent necessity that something be done which will save us from an intolerable financial crisis.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

**JOHN
HADDON**
AND CO.

**Export and Import
Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in the CITY OF LONDON we have acted as Buying and Selling Agents for Traders, Storekeepers, Growers of Colonial Produce. Are you requiring the services of London Agents to promote your interests? We shall be pleased to enter into correspondence with a view to arranging terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

**JOHN
HADDON**
AND CO.

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents.

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Business men have implored typewriter companies to build a noiseless machine. the
**NOISELESS TYPE-
WRITER COMPANY**

has succeeded in making a machine which compares IN EVERYWAY

FAVOURABLE with any make, and in addition is absolutely NOISELESS.

Why not invest in one and satisfy a long felt want?

See us and we will give you all particulars.

THORESEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for
NOISELESS TYPEWRITERS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 For Rheumatism, No. 2 For Blood & Skin Diseases, No. 3 For Chronic Weaknesses. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, and Druggists. In Glass Bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6, 8/6, 12/6. See Trade Mark on Bottle. "THERAPION" is on Box. GOTT. FRANK. Awarded 1st Gold Medal 1904.

"ASAHI BEER."



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

AMERICA'S
LEADING
MOTORCYCLE

Indian
"Count the Indians on the road"

We have just received a shipment of 1918 BIG TWINS with Electric equipment. Price has been reduced to \$580—the lowest it has ever been. Later shipments will be higher in price. Next year's Indian will be exactly the same as the 1918 model.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

WHY WORRY?



"WHY worry? The War's over!" So it is. We have all heard that remark more than once, but there is much to "worry" about yet. We're not out of the game simply because the Huns have laid down their guns. What you gave on Heather Day and at the Fair is surely not the limit of your sacrifice! There are thousands and thousands of brave men condemned to pass the rest of their lives in misery unless we rally to the aid of the great work of healing. Thanks to the Army and Navy, we have had, and will continue to have, a very comfortable time in Hongkong. It is our duty then to "worry," in order that the maimed and sick, the human wreckage of the great war of Liberty, may be restored. Every one of us here owes a great debt to the men who fought and bled in the war—a debt which we can never repay. But we can show our appreciation by giving our last cent to the great work of mercy in which so many noble men and women are engaged at home. Money is urgently needed. Shall we grudge it now that the war is won? Never let it be said that our patriotism and honour petered out with the echo of the last shot. Don't say that you put every cent you had into Heather Day and St. Andrew's Fair. The War Bond Drawing is for the same cause, and its success must be written down in the annals of the Colony's giving as another endeavour to show tangible appreciation of the brilliant achievements, on the battlefield and on the North Sea, of the bravest boys on earth. Make the result a Victory Offering worthy of the Colony.

PERHAPS IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE.



HE NEEDS IT ALL TO CURE HIS ILLS.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

On Sale, till 31st December, at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs & Stores.

RACIAL RECONSTRUCTION: THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH MAN-POWER.

THE "STERILIZING" DISEASES.

[BY DR. C. W. SALKER.]

During the Boer War the large numbers of defective recruits caused the late Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice to draw public attention to the physical condition of the race. Thence followed two official inquiries, one of which, on physical training in Scotland, caused the first entry of a doctor into the nation's schools, after a generation of popular "education." The hypotheses that damaged recruits had once been younger, that dumb-bell exercise would not replace teeth long absent from their sockets, nor straighten bow-legs or knock-knees distorted in early childhood, were verified by Dr. Leslie Mackenzie's observations upon Edinburgh school-children. The origin of such a branch of natural history then foreign to the observational orbit of politicians—became apparent to all and sundry, and there followed the medical inspection and medical treatment, such as they are, of the nation's children.

But even the school-entrant, like the would-be Army-entrant, was once younger, and many are in deplorable physical condition. Hence the argument for care of the pre-school child—or, as I should prefer, the home-child—and of the infant. In 1902 it was my privilege to start the public campaign against the destruction of infancy, "one in seven" being then my slogan. But many were damaged for life, besides the one in seven killed. And, since it takes twenty years or more to make a soldier or a sailor, we begin to understand how the nation's folly, three years ago, largely accounts for the vast numbers of the unfit for service in our present need.

COMPARATIVE POPULATIONS.

The infantile deaths are the first and heaviest charge against the live birth-rate—there is a shameful still-birth rate, of which more anon—and we know that, since 1816, according to the figures, but really since an earlier date, when registers were less complete, our birth-rate has been falling. As the infant and general death-rates have not fallen comparably, what one has called the survival-rate has declined. The stream of the national life—and it is by their life that nations live—is running dry. The census facts of 1911, though seemingly passable, were ominous indeed for those who looked at them dynamically instead of statically. Early in the previous year I published a comparative map of Empires, of which the following is an equivalent:

	Home	Area in square miles.
British Empire	45,000,000	12,000,000
German Empire	70,000,000	1,100,000
France and Colonies	40,000,000	4,200,000
Japanese Empire	50,000,000	240,000

These figures were significant enough in 1910; I will not dare to say how significant they are to-day, until the war, of which they furnish several essentials, is won. But the reader will, of course, demand that the astonishing disparity between our area and home population be corrected by adding the white population of the Dominions. That, however, is only fifteen millions. Do you wonder why they ask us for the money whom we have not got—making our Imperial total sixty millions, as against seventy million Germans in Germany alone. Compare these figures with the respective territories; then observe that, before the war, Germany was adding two to her home population every year for one that we added (about 900,000 to 450,000), while the population of France was practically stationary. And then consider that we have had to recolonise our map, covering with permanent red paint some three-quarters of a million or so of square miles which I had had painted yellow, the colour of jealousy, as German in 1910. But, in exchange for these vast areas, we have given hosts of our finest young lives, and their children who should have been. Not for this did we, or do we, fight; but it has had to happen, none the less. And to give life for territory must be in the long run, the most fatal of all bargains. The run need not be very long for an almost empty Empire, with two to the square mile in Canada, and one to the square mile in Australia, which could home a hundred millions.

RACE SUICIDE OF EUROPE.

It was not too soon to sound the alarm in 1910; nor was it too soon that some of us set to work in 1913, upon the National Birth-Rate Commission, little dreaming what war would have done to the birth-rate and the death-rate, and the result in 1918. The essence of war is destruction. There is much construction, too, but almost wholly construction for destruction. Life, and the better life the more is, above all, destroyed. This is not only true of the field, where all can see it; it is true at home; and at home not only by, say, famine and pestilence, in "less happier lands" than Shakespeare's, but also by the fall in the live birth-rate and in certain conditions, the rise in the still or dead-rate. This war, said the Registrar-General, in a public lecture a few months ago, is the race-suicide of Europe. These are strong words, but they are strictly true.

A recent critic has quoted the national rate of increase during the last census decade, 1901-1911, as showing that we have no cause for anxiety. As well say, your house being on fire, that it was not on fire yesterday. This "quintessence of all British incapacity to think as fast as the tempo of modern events may be our national undoing." That "the world went very well then" is the humbugging narcotic of the quack, when a real stimulant is the vital need. The facts to-day are as Sir Bernard Mallet has described them. True, as the aforementioned critic has said, Germany and Austria, who are several millions of lives to the bad through the war, have suffered vastly more than we have. That is their Nemesis and their business; our case is our business, and our case is unique in present time because of the disproportion between our planetary burden and the life with which

we have to sustain it. Only one Empire in history ever undertook so large a task with so little life, and Home is our memento mori now.

To those who say all is well I offer the single instances of wealthy, prosperous, municipal-minded Bradford, which last year had a death-rate of 14.6 and a birth-rate of 13.2, apart from its losses at the front, and without any special epidemic cause. But that is only a specially significant instance of the general fact. Last year's birth-rate was 17.7, less than half the figure of forty years ago; and the infant death-rate rose, even though there were so few infants to share our care. To this add the facts of the front, all death-rate but what is damage-rate, and no birth-rate.

RACIAL DISEASES AT HOME.

I have been repeatedly accused of *supervacuo verbi* because I do not add the confident prophecy that the birth-rate will rise fast and far after the war. If so skillful and profound a student, as Sir Bernard Mallet is dubious there, as to what will be I know not, but as to what is I know. And what is has no precedent. It is the rapid spread already, even before demobilisations, of the so-called venereal diseases—which I have long taught, should properly be called the racial diseases—the constant accompaniments of war, but never so advanced as in this war. Our armies abroad are splendidly good; they will not like the worst but it is a good word. "It is at the heart that Empires rot," as Lord Rosebery once said. The racial diseases are spreading at home, because we older people have almost completely lost our power to protect and direct adolescence, which is everywhere falling victim to the unholy trinity of cities Mamon, Bacchus, and Priapus. Gonorrhoea in especial is spreading amongst the young women who should be the young wives and mothers of the next few years. But this disease is almost incurable in women, and nothing can compare with it as a steriliser. Those who glibly talk of the wonderful birth-rates that are to follow the war either know nothing of the present spread of the two great sterilising diseases, or they are critical towards the factors of national destiny. The foregoing statements about "venereal" diseases are not made, nor should they be quoted, as on my authority. They are the observed and positive common knowledge of all students of the subject. It is merely my privilege to publish them in these columns, and to foretell their racial significance.

Tuberculosis, the most deadly of all diseases in temperate climes, much more than suffices as one other proof of the gravity of the present facts. This disease is not, as Lord Haldane said it was in his recent valuable speech on Lord Willoughby de Broke's Ministry of Health resolution in the House of Lords, one cause of ante-natal death. Fortunately, it is not one of those agents which I have called "racial poisons," though some distinguished medical authorities have included it, without examination, under that term. Ante-natal infection—miscalled heredity by the simple—is prevented in this disease by the wonderful organ which "filters" the maternal blood and so protects the future. After birth the infant may be infected, as might any other infant, but that is another question. What I assert has been proved true alike for the bovine species and for ours. The point is not academic, but of the highest practical importance. If, as in Copenhagen, could save calves by removing them at birth from tuberculous mothers, we can similarly save our babies—and should, and will.

INCREASE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

But tubercle murders the already born as nothing else does. It began to increase in 1914, apart from the war, as I pointed out to Lord Rhonda during our last conversation at Llanwrna in April, when he anxiously asked whether the present rapid increase of the disease, which I had mentioned, was due to the food factors which he controlled. The increase now is among men, women, and children. This accursed infection spreads more easily, of course, the more it spreads. The outlook is black. Let him who can, as I cannot, congratulate the Board of Agriculture on its discharge of its duty to see that tuberculous milk is not supplied to our children. Any hope for improvement must rest in the Ministry of Food, with its noble traditions, and in Mr. Wifred Buckley, with his ideas brought from America, where, as in Denmark, people prefer their milk and their children's neither filthy nor infectious.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

The analogy between the fall of Wilhelm II. and the one that overtook the powerful and ambitious Persian Kings, Xerxes and Darius is interesting. Xerxes reigned for twenty years in the fifth century B.C. and having subdued his rebellious Egyptian subjects set forth against Greece with a huge force, both naval and military. Herodotus puts the number of his fighting men at something less than three millions with over twelve hundred ships of war and three thousand smaller vessels. Xerxes' land campaign was for a long time triumphant and he marched on a deserted Athens. His Armada however was destroyed before his eyes at the naval battle of Salamis. Xerxes watched this conflict from a high throne anticipating complete success, and, dumbfounded at the unexpected and overwhelming debacle, fled hot-foot for the Hellespont leaving Mardonius in command of his land forces which were destroyed by the Greeks on the field of Plataea. He was murdered a few years later. Xerxes' theatrical attitude, and his decree that the rebellious sea should receive three hundred lashes for destroying his bridge of boats across the Hellespont find parallels in the mentality of the monarch who has just undone his country and fled. Darius fell twice Alexander the Great. On the first occasion he was taken prisoner and treated with magnanimity by his conqueror. On the second, he just managed to escape on horseback leaving all his treasures a prey to the victor. He was murdered during his flight by one of his own officers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
NIAS	JAVA	19th Dec.	24th Dec.	SAIGON
NIANAS	JAVA	20th Dec.	25th Dec.	SAIGON
NIJILWONG	KOBE	21st Dec.	26th Dec.	MACASSAR
NIJIKINI	SHANGHAI	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	BATAVIA
NIJIMANOEK	SHANGHAI	1st Jan.	4th Jan.	BATAVIA

* Wireless Telegraphy.
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia. For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 1574.
York Building, 1st Floor.

JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "BILLITON" ... on or about December 10th.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

SHIPS
ENGINES
TAIKOO DOCK
BOILERS
MOTORS.

Graving Dock
Patent Slipways
Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 Tons
Machinery and Engineering Co. of Hong Kong
Limited
Address: 11 TAIKOO DOCK
Telephone 214

Shipbuilders
Steam Repairs
Boilermakers
Electrical Engineers
and Mechanical Engineers
Grain Elevators
and Flour Mills
Lifts and Drift Carriers
Crane Locomotives and
Steam cranes
and other
heavy work

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AT THE LOWEST RATES.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED AND CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing Sailings and Fare from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.
Telegraphic address "COUPON."
Telephone No. 534.
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office: 11, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

THE COMPANY'S CHARTERED STEAMER

"KEY WEST"

Will be despatched for SINGAPORE on or about the 15th DECEMBER.

For Freight and further information apply to—

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

[2722]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,
15, MORRISON HVT ROAD.



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

DR. LECLERC'S LIVER & KIDNEY PILLS FOR THE INNUMERABLE DISEASES OF THESE IMPORTANT ORGANS. Gravel, Pains in the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, Ac. Price 3s., leading Chemists, or post free, Dr. Leclerc, 10, Rue de la Harpe, PARIS, FRANCE. LONDON, ENGLAND: Agents: Paris, 12, Rue Cassini; New York, 90, BROADWAY; Toronto, 124, KING ST. W.; Sydney, 124, QUEEN ST. W.; Melbourne, 124, QUEEN ST. W.; Wellington, 124, QUEEN ST. W.; India, B. K. PAUL & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NINRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(RELIEFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 6th Dec. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGHONG"	On 7th Dec. 3 A.M.
TEINGTAO and CHEFOO	"KWEILIN"	On 7th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 10th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"KAITAN" ... [Capt. A. E. Rodgers] ... FRIDAY, 6th Dec. at 1 P.M.
"KAIHONG" ... [Capt. J. W. Evans] ... FRIDAY, 13th Dec. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Point).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cuisine.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Despatch
to	from	Str. from Colombo	MADEIRA	at
COLOMBO	NOON		22nd	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

SS.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON. Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PERANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID. CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave From	Despatch	Despatch
	about	about	if sailing about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and THURSDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	Tues. 17th Dec. 11 A.M.
	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	Tues. 17th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	Sat. 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
	KITANO MARU 15,800 Tons	Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YOROPPA MARU No. 2 7,000 Tons	Wed. 11th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	Wed. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,240 Tons	Mon. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURBURN, TOWNEVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,750 Tons	31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 8,470 Tons	Fri. 20th Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TOYOOKA MARU 12,210 Tons	Sat. 7th Dec.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	YEBUSHI MARU 8,900 Tons	Tues. 10th Dec.

Onitting Shanghai and/or Moji. Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong.

"FUSHIMI MARU" ... Fri. 20th Dec. at 11 A.M.
"KASHIMA MARU" ... Sat. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.

Onitting Manila Harbour.

For further information apply to

Telephone: 23 and 223

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
H. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

STEAMERS	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINNYU MARU	21,000	WED. 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	16th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan.
TENYO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALLINO, CHUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE. THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailing, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAISO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

For SHANGHAI—The Steamer "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 20th.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

Telephone 740.

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

C. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "GANGES MARU" Wednesday, 18th December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN. "INDUS MARU" Tuesday, 31st Dec., at Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KEMKON MARU" Friday 26th December, Noon.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, "MELBOURNE"—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 3 P.M.

"KUREHA MARU" Monday 30th December, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 8th December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry).

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 8th, 1919.

"CHINA" Feb. 8th, 1919.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

Phone's Building.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

105 Howa Street. Tel. 1942.

